



A Field Guide to Laws Pertaining to Timber Harvesting in Organized Areas of Maine.

Maine Department of Environmental
Protection

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Field Guide to The Laws Pertaining to Timber Harvesting in Organized Areas of Maine

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INTRODUCTION

There are five state laws you must keep in mind when conducting wood harvesting operations in Maine's organized municipalities: The Protection and Improvement of Waters Law, The Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law, The Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA) and its associated rules; the Shoreland Zoning Act (SZA) and corresponding local ordinances; and the Forest Practices Act (FPA) and its associated rules.

This booklet is designed to cut through the extensive text of these laws and rules and provide you with a simpler, easy-to-understand version of their requirements. We hope that by providing you with information in this form, you will be better able to comply with the laws and rules.

This booklet is organized by specific law. Individual sections will briefly describe each law and summarize their requirements. The booklet is not intended as a legal reference. For information on where to obtain the full text of laws and including definitions and exemptions, see page 58.

Please note this booklet only addresses activities in organized towns (municipalities). Please refer to the standards of the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) for unorganized areas.

Protection and Improvement of Waters

What is the Protection and Improvement of Waters Law?

This law regulates activities that discharge or could potentially discharge materials (pollutants) into rivers, streams, brooks, lakes and ponds and tidal waters (waters of the State). Both section 413 and 417 of the law apply to potential discharges from timber harvesting activities. Section 413 requires that a license be obtained before directly or indirectly discharging any pollutant. Therefore, if a timber harvesting operation were to directly or indirectly cause soil to wash into a stream, a discharge license would be needed for the soil. Discharge licenses are not issued for soil material, so the party responsible for the discharge could not comply with Section 413 and must avoid discharging soil material.

Section 417 prohibits discharge of certain materials into waterbodies or placement of materials on the ice or banks of the waters of the State in such a manner

that it may fall or be washed into the water or that drainage may flow or leach into the water. The section specifically targets forest product refuse including slabs, edgings, chips, sawdust, shavings, and bark. The department also interprets this to include slash, stumps and other debris. In summary, section 413 and 417 of the Protection and Improvement of Waters Law essentially prohibit material from being placed in, or washed into a waterbody, or placed in such a manner so as to wash or leach into water. As it pertains to timber harvesting, this law prohibits you from causing erosion of soil into waterbodies and disposing of slash on the ice of, or in and adjacent to streams, lakes and tidal waters.

How to Comply with the Protection and Improvement of Waters Law

The law provides no limitation as to a distance the activity has to be from a waterbody. It doesn't matter if you are 2 feet or 200 feet away, if soil washes into, or refuse can fall or be washed into a waterbody, a violation occurs. The best way to ensure that you comply with the law is to make sure erosion control measures (Best Management Practices) are used and properly installed and maintained. Care should be taken in crossing streams with logging equipment so as not to cause siltation. In addition, slash and other

forest refuse should be properly disposed of away from waterbodies, not in or near them.

The Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law

What is the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law?

The Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law was enacted in 1996 to regulate activities involving filling, displacing or exposing soil anywhere in the organized areas of the state. The law is based on the premise that all areas drain to some type of waterbody, and erosion of soil material must be prevented to keep these waterbodies from becoming polluted. No permit is required under the law, and agricultural fields are exempt. However, the law requires a person conducting an activity to prevent unreasonable erosion of soil or sediment beyond the project site or into a lake, stream, river, wetland or coastal water. The law further requires that erosion control measures be in place before an activity begins, be maintained, and remain in place and functional until the site is permanently stabilized. Forest management activities including associated road construction or maintenance are specifically addressed in the law. Provided you conduct these activities in compliance with standards of the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC), you have met the requirements of the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law.

Due to concerns about existing (grandfathered) sites subject to erosion because of a human activity, the Erosion and Sedimentation Control law was amended in 1998 to require that all sites that are eroding into a waterbody or wetland be stabilized by July 1, 2010. If the site is located in a watershed of a waterbody most at risk from new development, **(See Appendix A)** and eroding into a waterbody or wetland, it must be stabilized by July 1, 2005.

For further information about this law, see <http://www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/stand.htm>

How to Comply with Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law

This law is enforced by the DEP and can also be enforced by a Town's Code Enforcement Officer. To comply with the law, when conducting new forest management activities or associated road construction, simply obtain the corresponding LURC Standards and ensure that your activity meets the requirements for temporary and permanent erosion control measures. To obtain a copy of LURC standards, please call 1-800-452-8711. If you choose not to use these standards, you must ensure that erosion control practices (such as hay bale barriers, silt fence, and hay mulch) are properly installed and maintained, at anytime you conduct filling or soil

disturbance activity. You must also assure that the project site is permanently stabilized when the activity is complete. In addition you will be responsible for stabilizing any of your property where erosion is occurring into a waterbody or wetland as a result of past timber harvesting or other activity by July 1, 2010 or July 1, 2005 depending on the location of the property. Land Use Regulation Commission standards can also be used to stabilize these existing sites.

Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA)

What is the Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA)?

The NRPA regulates work in, on, over, and adjacent to lakes, ponds, rivers, streams, brooks, tidal areas, and freshwater wetlands, as well as work in mountain areas above 2,700 feet in elevation. Activities regulated under the NRPA include disturbing soil, placing fill and building permanent structures in, on, over or adjacent to these areas. The law is designed to protect these natural resources and is administered and enforced by the Department of Environmental Protection. It can also be enforced by some of the state's municipal code enforcement officers.

For further information about this law: see <http://www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/stand.htm>

The Resources

- A *lake or pond* is called a "great pond" under the law and includes natural ponds greater than 10 acres and artificially formed ponds of greater than 30 acres.
- A *river stream or brook* includes the river, stream or brook channel located between defined banks (whether it flows year round or just 3 months per year) that is created by the action of surface water.
- A *freshwater wetland* is a freshwater swamp, marsh, bog or similar area that is flooded or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and for a time sufficient to support wetland vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. A forested wetland is a wetland that is dominated by trees that are 19.5 feet tall or taller.
- A *tidal area/wetland* is called a "coastal wetland" under the law and is any area that is influenced by the highest spring tides.

Activities that are Exempt From the NRPA:

- Any activity that occurs in an area more than 75 feet from a lake, pond, river, stream, brook, freshwater wetland or tidal water, and at less than 2,700 feet in elevation.
- All temporary structures in place less than 7 months of the year in any protected natural resource. (For example, a road crossing using a temporary bridge that will be removed within 7 months). **However, temporary structures or other areas that use fill are not exempt.**
- Any repair, maintenance or replacement of an existing culvert, provided any replacement culvert is not more than 25% longer than the culvert being replaced and not longer than 75 feet. Erosion control must be used and fish passage may not be blocked.
- Forest management activities including associated road construction or maintenance in, or adjacent to, an existing forested wetland (one dominated by trees 19.5 feet tall or taller) or a harvested forested wetland as long as the activity:
 1. Results in a forest stand that meets the minimum stocking requirements in rules adopted under the FOREST PRACTICES ACT (see information on this act in this booklet);

2. Meets permit-by-rule standards for any road crossing of a river, stream or brook, or for any soil disturbance adjacent to a great pond, river, stream or brook and the DEP commissioner is notified prior to the start of the activity (See Appendix B for Permit-by- Rule Standards);

3. Is not in a forested wetland that is mapped as a significant wildlife habitat (Check with the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife); and

4. If it involves road construction, the road is not used to access development but is used primarily for forest management activities.

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| If the work you are doing meets one or more of these exemptions, you do <u>not</u> have to file a permit application with the Department of Environmental Protection. |
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Common Activities Requiring Permits:

- Road building, excavating, filling for log yards, removing stumps and bulldozing if they are done within 75 feet of lakes, ponds, rivers, streams or brooks, certain non-forested wetlands and tidal areas,
- Building new bridges or fords or installing new culverts for road or trail crossings of portions of lakes and ponds, rivers, streams or brooks, non-forested wetlands and tidal areas,
- Harvesting operations above 2,700 feet in elevation,
- Building or placing permanent structures in, on or over lakes and ponds, rivers, streams or brooks, freshwater wetlands, tidal areas, and fragile mountain areas.

NRPA Permitting Requirements

There are two permitting programs under the NRPA: Permit-by-rule and full NRPA permitting. Permit-by-rule covers most minor activities such as installing bridges and culverts in rivers, streams or brooks, filling or disturbing soil within 75 feet of (but greater than 25 feet) from a waterbody or wetland, and maintenance and repair of structures. The permit-by-

rule procedure requires filing a one-page notice with the DEP, including a \$50 fee, location map and photographs (in some cases) and following applicable construction and erosion control standards. A Permit-by-rule may cover multiple crossings but all must be within the same town or township.

The full NRPA permitting process covers activities with greater potential impacts than those under permit-by-rule. An individual permit application form must be filed with the DEP under this process. Review of an individual permit application may take up to 5 months depending on the size and complexity of the project proposed.

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| Designing and conducting a wood harvesting operation to take advantage of NRPA exemptions and the permit-by-rule program will minimize paperwork and down time. |
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The DEP has staff available to answer questions about NRPA permitting from 8 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Monday thru Friday. These people can be reached at the following Department's four regional offices. Please call the nearest office if you need assistance.

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| Augusta | 287-2111 or toll free 1-800-452-1942 |
| Bangor | 941-4570 or toll free 1-888-769-1137 |
| Portland | 822-6300 or toll free 1-888-769-1036 |
| Presque Isle | 764-0477 or toll free 1-888-769-1053 |

Shoreland Zoning

What is Shoreland Zoning?

The Shoreland Zoning law was enacted by the Legislature in the early 1970's as a way to prevent damage to the natural beauty and habitat provided by lakes, ponds, rivers, tidal areas, non-forested freshwater wetlands and streams. The law targets development along the immediate shoreline of these resources and requires towns to enact a shoreland zoning ordinance at least as stringent as a model ordinance developed by the state. The ordinance must apply to all areas within 250 feet of lakes, ponds, rivers, tidal areas and certain freshwater wetlands and at least 75 feet from certain streams. These areas make up the *shoreland zone*.

Activities in the shoreland zone are regulated by the town through its codes enforcement officer and planning board. The DEP oversees the town's administration and enforcement of shoreland zoning but does not issue town permits under this statute.

Since the law allows towns to enact more stringent ordinances as well as ordinances which may differ greatly from the state's guidelines, you should always check with the town in which you propose to work to ensure that you are meeting its requirements. If you have tried and cannot reach municipal officials, the DEP may be able to provide you with information on the town's ordinance. Please contact the DEP's shoreland zoning unit at (207) 287-2111.

In the Resource Protection district of the shoreland zone, permits are required for timber harvesting. In most districts however, towns regulate by setting standards or requirements for harvesting work, but do not require a permit to be obtained. Activities exempt from shoreland zoning requirements include:

- Timber harvesting and road construction work located outside of the shoreland zone
- Filling or earth moving activity outside of the shoreland zone
- Timber cruising, forest resource evaluation activities, pesticide or fertilizer application, management planning activities, timber stand improvement, pruning, and

regeneration of forest stands outside of the shoreland zone

Common activities that must meet town shoreland zoning requirements include:

- Timber harvesting, road construction and the creation of skid trails
- The construction of log yards and other structures
- Filling or earth moving activity, such as road or log yard construction

Shoreland Zoning Timber Harvesting Requirements

The following is a summary of timber harvesting requirements established under the Shoreland Zoning Act which all municipalities must adopt in their ordinances as minimum requirements:

- Within the shoreland area zoned for “Resource Protection” abutting a great pond, there may not be timber harvesting within the strip of land extending 75 feet inland from the normal high water line except to remove safety hazards. However, a town may adopt an ordinance that allows limited timber

harvesting within the 75 foot strip provided the following conditions are met:

1. The ground is frozen;
 2. There is no resultant soil disturbance;
 3. Trees are removed using a cable or boom and there is no entry of tracked or wheeled vehicles;
 4. There is no cutting of trees less than 6 inches in diameter;
 5. No more than 30% of the trees 6 inches or more in diameter (DBH) are cut in any 10 year period and a well-distributed stand of trees and other natural vegetation remains; and
 6. A licensed professional forester has marked the trees to be harvested prior to a permit being issued by the town.
- In all shoreland areas, with the exception of “Resource Protection” areas mentioned above, timber harvesting must be limited to selective cutting of no more than 40% of the trees 4 inches or more in diameter measured 4.5 feet above the ground, on any lot in any 10 year

period, provided that a well-distributed stand of trees and other natural vegetation remains (if permitted by ordinance this provision may be exceeded, with planning board approval, upon a clear showing that an exception is necessary for good forest management and is carried out in accordance with the purposes of shoreland zoning); and

Other important requirements to remember, which are not found in the Shoreland Zoning Act but in State guidelines that towns must adopt in zoning ordinances, include the following:

- Beyond the 75 foot strip in resource protection areas along great ponds, timber harvesting may not reduce the average residual basal area of trees over 4 inches in diameter at 4.5 feet above ground level, to less than 30 square feet per acre.
- At distances greater than 100 feet of a great pond or river flowing to a great pond, and greater than 75 feet from other waterbodies or the upland edge of a wetland, harvesting operations may not create single clearcut openings greater than 10,000 square feet in the forest canopy. Where such openings exceed 5,000 square feet they must be at least 100 feet apart.

- No accumulation of slash can be left within 50 feet of the normal high water line of a waterbody. In all other areas, slash must either be removed or disposed of in such a manner that it lies on the ground and no part of it extends more than 4 feet above the ground.
- Timber harvesting equipment may not use stream channels as travel routes except when surface waters are frozen or the activity will not result in ground disturbance.
- Skid trails and other sites where the operation of machinery results in the exposure of mineral soil, must be located such that an unscarified strip of vegetation of at least 75 feet in width for slopes up to 10 percent is retained between the exposed mineral soil and the normal high water line of a water body or upland edge of a wetland. For each 10 percent increase in slope, the unscarified strip must be increased by 20 feet. This requirement does not apply to water crossings.

Please note that the above mentioned requirements are guidelines that municipalities must adopt in shoreland zoning ordinances. Ordinances in some

municipalities may be more stringent in their requirements or, in some special cases, may be less stringent. PLEASE MAKE SURE TO CHECK WITH THE TOWN THAT YOU WILL BE WORKING IN TO OBTAIN UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ON HARVESTING REQUIREMENTS!

Shoreland Zoning Permitting Requirements

If permits are necessary under shoreland zoning, they are obtained through the Codes Enforcement Officer or planning board in the town you will be working in. To be sure that you adhere to the requirements of the municipal ordinance, contact the Code Enforcement Officer or planning board chairman prior to starting work, and obtain a copy of the municipality's ordinance.

Forest Practices Act

What is the Forest Practices Act?

In 1989, the Maine Legislature passed L.D. 429 “An Act to Implement Sound Forest Practices”, known more commonly as the Forest Practices Act. The law authorizes the Department of Conservation to develop rules (Chapter 20 Rule: Forest Regeneration and Clearcutting Standards, adopted by the Maine Forest Service) to implement the law. The law also

specifies a process that municipalities must follow in adopting local timber harvesting ordinances. The rules originally became effective January 1, 1991; a revised version became effective October 1, 1999.

The major components of the Forest Regeneration and Clearcutting Standards in general are:

- Landowners must notify the Maine Forest Service before beginning any timber harvesting activities.
- Landowners who create clearcuts must adhere to standards for separation zones between clearcuts, and must prepare harvest plans for clearcuts larger than 20 acres.
- Landowners must ensure that a clearcut has adequate regeneration within 5 years after harvest.

The revised rules include a number of exemptions to provide regulatory relief to non-industrial private forest landowners, particularly for landowners whose total statewide ownership is 100 acres or less, and for timber harvests that cover a small area. The Maine Forest Service (MFS) encourages you to **call before you cut** if you have any questions or concerns. The MFS Augusta office telephone is (207) 287-2791 or 1-800-367-0223.

Municipal Timber Harvesting Ordinances: A municipality cannot adopt an ordinance that is less stringent than the standards and rules adopted by the MFS. The MFS must maintain a statewide, centralized listing of municipal ordinances. **The municipal ordinance takes precedence over state regulation with regard to timber harvesting activities in that municipality. PLEASE CHECK WITH THE MUNICIPALITY YOU ARE WORKING IN OR CONTACT THE MAINE FOREST SERVICE FOR A COPY OF THE TOWN'S ORDINANCE.**

Forest Regeneration and Clearcutting Standards

The major components of the Forest Regeneration and Clearcutting Standards are summarized below. However, interested persons are urged to obtain a complete copy of the rules, or call the Maine Forest Service for further clarification.

Important definitions are as follows:

- Clearcut: A timber harvest on a site greater than 5 acres that results in a residual basal area of acceptable growing stock trees $>4.5''$ DBH of less than 30 ft^2 per acre, unless after harvesting the site has a well-distributed

stand of acceptable growing stock 3 ft. tall for softwoods and 5 ft. tall for hardwoods.

- Overstory removal: A timber harvest that is not a clearcut, that removes the overstory component of a stand, leaving a stand of advance regeneration that is stocked with at least 450 trees per acre, well distributed on the harvest site, that meet the acceptable growing stock standards; softwood 3 feet tall, hardwood 5 feet tall.

In general, a clearcut (see definition above) must be separated from any other clearcut by at least 250 feet except where a property line is closer than 250 feet from the edge of the clearcut. For a clearcut of more than 20 acres, the landowner, or agent of the landowner must develop a harvest plan signed by a professional forester that conforms to the Forest Regeneration and Clearcutting standards adopted by the Maine Forest Service. The plan must state the purpose of the clearcut and be kept on file and made available for inspection until adequate regeneration is established as required in the regeneration standards. ***(A clearcut >75 acres requires notification and plan review prior to harvest – see below.)*** Upon Transfer or Sale of the property and written notice from the transferor, the transferee becomes responsible for the regeneration requirements of the site. (Landowners

who own 100 acres of land or less (total statewide ownership) are exempt from the clearcut standards and regeneration certification requirement, but not from the Forest Operation Notification and Landowner Report requirements, or the regeneration standards themselves).

Notification and Reporting Requirements Prior to starting timber harvesting operations, the landowner or his/her designated agent must submit a ***Forest Operations Notification*** to the Bureau of Forestry. These forms may be obtained by contacting the Maine Forest Service at Station #22, Augusta, ME. 04333, or calling (207) 287-2791 or 1-800-367-0223. The landowner or his/her designated agent must retain a copy of the notification form and post the notification form or number at the harvest site in a clearly visible location at or near the principal landing or yard. Where the parcel is accessed by a private road system, a single notification may be posted in a conspicuous location at the parcel boundary on the principal access road leading into the parcel. Notifications shall remain posted at the timber harvest site until the harvest is completed.

When timber harvesting will produce a clear-cut greater than 75 acres (Category 3 clearcut) the landowner must report to MFS the acreage and purpose of the clearcut and must submit a Forest Operations Notification that includes a harvest plan,

at least 60 days prior to commencing the timber harvesting. A Bureau forester and the landowner or his agent must meet at the proposed harvest site within the 60 day notification and the Bureau forester must make a written determination whether the notification and harvest plan comply with rule requirements.

A Forest Operations Notification is not required for:

- Activities where forest products are for an owner's own use and are not sold, offered for sale, or used in the owner's primary wood using plants;
- Precommercial silvicultural activities;
- Harvesting within a 12 month period when the total area harvested on land owned by that landowner does not exceed 2 acres if the residual basal area of acceptable growing stock over 4.5 inches in diameter is less than 30 square feet of basal area per acre;
- Harvesting within a 12 month period when the total area harvested on land owned by that landowner does not exceed 5 acres if the residual basal area is greater than 30 square feet; or

- Removal of single trees or small groups of trees from residential yards, roadsides where tree removal occurs on an area two acres in size or less and is conducted for the purposes of tree hazard removal right of way or driveway clearance and lot clearance for residential dwelling units.

A separate notification (***“Import/export notification”***) must also be filed prior to importing or exporting forest products and a copy of said notification must be kept on file by the party importing or exporting the products. An annual report must be submitted to the Bureau of Forestry during the month of January for the forest products sold out of state or brought into the state. The report should identify the origin or destination of imported or exported forest products by state or country.

Owners or operators of all roundwood processing operations must submit an annual report (***“Woodprocessor Report”***) to the Maine Forest Service during the month of January for the roundwood used or processed by the operation during the preceding year. The report should specify the amount of roundwood processed by species and the county where it was cut.

A landowner who sells or harvests forest products for commercial use must submit a report (“***Landowner Report***”) to the director of the Bureau of Forestry in the month of January for the preceding year stating the species, volume and stumpage price per unit of measure for each transaction, the municipality or township where the stumpage was located, the estimated acreage of the harvest, the harvest method employed and the extent of whole tree harvesting of both solid and chipped wood.

Owners of forest land on which pre-commercial silvicultural practices have been performed on more than 10 acres in any year shall report these practices (typically in the Landowner Report) to the director of the Bureau of Forestry in the month of January for the preceding year.

Clearcut Standards

- **No clearcut shall be larger than 250 acres in size**
- **Landowners who own 100 acres or less, total ownership statewide are exempt from clearcut standards. *All other components of the FPA and other regulations must still be complied with.***

- **Clearcut standards do not apply to the portion of a harvested area where there is a change of land use provided the change of land use is completed by the end of the second full calendar year following the year of the timber harvest. If the change of land use is to residential dwelling units, the exception from clearcut standards is limited to the actual size of the lot or five acres, whichever is smaller.**

Clearcuts are divided into three size categories: Category 1, Category 2 and Category 3. Category 1 clearcuts are from 5 to 20 acres, Category 2 clearcuts are from 21 to 75 acres and Category 3 is a clearcut from 76 to 250 acres.

Category 1 Standards (5-20 acres):

Category 1 clearcuts must be separated from other clearcuts by at least 250 feet (separation zone *distances* may be shared). There is no minimum area for the separation zone of a category 1 clearcut. A Category 1 clearcut may be created adjacent to a property line between two or more different landowners, but the landowner must comply with all other requirements for a Category 1 clearcut.

A separation zone for a Category 1 clearcut must meet one of the following requirements:

- contain an average basal area greater than 30 square feet per acre of acceptable growing stock well distributed on the separation zone, *or*
- contain at least 450 trees per acre of acceptable growing stock, well distributed on the separation zone; softwood trees must be at least 3 feet high and hardwood trees must be at least 5 feet high

Separation zones must be maintained until either of the following apply:

- the **regenerated clearcut** contains a minimum of 300 trees per acre of acceptable growing stock, well distributed on the harvest area; softwood trees must be 10 feet high and hardwoods 20 feet high, *or*
- at least 10 years have elapsed from the date the clearcut was completed.

Category 2 (21-75 acres) and Category 3 (76-250 acres) Standards:

Category 2 and Category 3 clearcuts require the landowner to do several things **prior to cutting**:

- Before clearcutting the landowner must develop a site specific **harvest plan**, signed by a forester,

that demonstrates compliance with the Regeneration and Clearcut Standards.

- For all Category 2 clearcuts, the harvest plan must be kept on file by the landowner and be made available for on-site inspection by the Bureau of Forestry until regeneration standards are achieved
- For all Category 3 clearcuts, the harvest plan must include a summary of how the proposed clearcut and other adjacent harvest activities collectively provide for water quality protection and wildlife habitat needs. ***This plan must be submitted to the MFS at least 60 days prior to the harvest and must be approved by the MFS before harvesting begins.***

A Category 2 or Category 3 Clearcut must have a separation zone of at least 250 feet from any other clearcut (separation zone ***distances*** may be shared); the area of the separation zone must be equal to or greater than the area of the clearcut, but ***separation areas may not be shared.*** A Category 2 or Category 3 clearcut may be created adjacent to a property line between two or more different landowners but the landowner must comply with all other requirements for Category 2 and 3 clearcuts.

The separation zone for Category 2 and 3 clearcuts must meet one of the following requirements:

- Contains at least 60 square feet basal area per acre of trees 1 inch DBH or larger, well distributed on the separation zone. A minimum of 40 square feet of basal area per acre must be comprised of acceptable growing stock trees, and a minimum of 40 square feet of basal area per acre must be comprised of trees 4.5 inches DBH or larger. Areas not capable of growing the required 60 square foot basal area, due to poor soils or other site conditions, may be used as all or part of a separation zone provided it is documented and mapped by a licensed professional forester in a harvest plan, *or*
- Contains at least 300 trees per acre of acceptable growing stock trees, well distributed on the separation zone; softwood trees must be at least 10 feet high and hardwood trees must be at least 20 feet high. A clearcut that was created between January 1, 1991 and October 1, 1999 that meets the regeneration standard may be used as all or part of a separation zone provided that 10 years have elapsed since the completion of the clearcut.

Separation zones must be maintained until either of the following apply:

- the **regenerated clearcut** contains a minimum of 300 trees per acre of acceptable growing stock, well distributed on the harvest area; softwood trees must be 10 feet high and hardwoods 20 feet high, *or*
- at least 10 years have elapsed from the date the clearcut was completed.

Category 2 and Category 3 Clearcut Reporting Requirements:

Within 5 years of completion of the clearcut, the landowner must file with the Bureau of Forestry, a certification that the regeneration standards have been met. The certification must be filed prior to 30 days following the end of the regeneration period and be certified by a licensed professional forester.

Landowners whose annual Landowner Reports indicate that they have created clearcuts in the previous year are mailed a form (“**Certification of Establishment and Regeneration of Clearcuts**”) to supply additional information to the Bureau of Forestry no later than September 30th. (*Landowners with less than 100 acres of statewide land ownership are exempt.*) The following information is required, and is used to track compliance with regeneration standards:

- Clearcut location (including a map and/or map coordinates);
- Size of the clearcut;
- Name of the city town or township and county where the clearcut occurs; and
- Reason for the creation of the clearcut.

Regeneration Standards

By the 5th year after completing a timber harvest that creates a clearcut, the harvest area must be stocked with at least 450 trees per acre of acceptable growing stock. Acceptable growing stock is defined to include only live trees of merchantable species that have survived two growing seasons and are not culls, broken, leaning or otherwise damaged. The harvest area may not contain any contiguous area greater than 5 acres that does not meet this condition. For clearcuts larger than 20 acres (category 2 and 3), attainment of this general standard must be certified by a licensed professional forester. Landowners who own 100 acres or less total ownership statewide are exempt from the certification requirement (but not from the regeneration standards themselves).

The following are exempt from the regeneration standards:

- Regeneration is destroyed by a natural disaster such as fire disease or insect infestation;
- There is a change of land use, provided:
 1. The change is completed by the end of the second full calendar year following the year of harvest.
 2. The intent to change land use is stated on the Forest Operations Notification form,
 3. If the change of land use is to residential dwelling units, the exemption from regeneration is limited to the size of the residential lot or five acres, whichever is smaller.

Overstory removal is a timber harvest that is not a clearcut, and as such no additional regeneration standards apply to overstory removal harvests, beyond the requirement in the definition of overstory removal of leaving a stand of advanced regeneration which are at least three feet in height for softwood trees and 5 feet in height for hardwood trees, and stocking with at least 450 trees per acre of acceptable growing stock trees.

Variances

Any forest landowner may petition the Commissioner of the Department of Conservation for permission to operate in a manner inconsistent with the Forest Regeneration and Clearcutting Standards.

The burden of proof is on the petitioner to demonstrate that:

- compliance would cause unusual hardship or extraordinary difficulties not created by the owner or previous owner,
- the proposed use meets the purpose and intent of the Forest Practices Act,
- the public interest is otherwise served.

**Appendix A. Waterbodies Most at Risk from New
Development and Sensitive and Threatened
Regions and Watersheds**

**Lakes Most at Risk from Development
(X) = Severely Blooming**

(The towns listed in this Appendix do not
necessarily represent the entire watershed of the
waterbody and are used only as a means to
distinguish between waterbodies with the same
name)

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A | |
| ADAMS POND | BOOTHBAY |
| ADAMS POND | NEWFIELD |
| ADAMS POND | BRIDGTON |
| ALLEN POND | GREENE |
| ANASAGUNTICOOK LAKE | CANTON |
| ANDERSON POND | AUGUSTA |
| ANNABESSACOOK LAKE (X) | WINTHROP |
| B | |
| BARTLETT POND | WATERBORO |
| BAUNEG BEG POND | SANFORD |
| BAY OF NAPLES | NAPLES |
| BEAVER POND | BRIDGTON |
| BERRY POND | WINTHROP |

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| BERRY POND | GREENE |
| BIRCH HARBOR POND | WINTER HARBOR |
| BLACK POND | SWEDEN |
| BONNY EAGLE LAKE | BUXTON |
| BOULTER POND | YORK |
| BOYD POND | LIMINGTON |
| BRANCH LAKE | ELLSWORTH |
| BRANCH POND | CHINA |
| BRETTUNS POND | LIVERMORE |
| BUKER POND | LITCHFIELD |
| BUNGANUT POND | LYMAN |
| BURNTLAND POND | STONINGTON |
| CARLTON POND | WINTHROP |
| CHAFFIN POND | WINDHAM |
| CHASES POND | YORK |
| CHICKAWAUKIE POND | ROCKPORT |
| CHINA LAKE | CHINA |
| CITY POND | SANDY RIVER PLT. |
| COBBOSSEECONTEE LAKE (X) | WINTHROP |
| COCHNEWAGON LAKE | MONMOUTH |
| COFFEE POND | CASCO |
| COLD RAIN POND | NAPLES |
| CRYSTAL POND | TURNER |
| D | |
| DAM POND | AUGUSTA |
| | |

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|---|--------------------|
| DAMARISCOTTA LAKE, MIDDLE & SOUTH BASINS | NOBLEBORO |
| DAVIS POND | HOLDEN |
| DEER POND | HOLLIS |
| DEERING POND | SANFORD |
| DESERT PONDS | MOUNT VERNON |
| DEXTER POND | WINTHROP |
| DODGE POND | RANGELEY |
| DUCKPUDDLE POND | WALDOBORO |
| DUMPLING POND | CASCO |
| DUTTON POND | CHINA, ALBION |
| E | |
| EAGLE LAKE | BAR HARBOR |
| EAST POND | SMITHFIELD |
| ECHO LAKE | PRESQUE ISLE |
| ELL POND | SANFORD |
| ESTES LAKE | SANFORD |
| ETNA POND | STETSON |
| F | |
| FAIRBANKS POND | MANCHESTER |
| FLOODS POND | OTIS |
| FOLLY POND | VINALHAVEN |
| FOREST LAKE | WINDHAM |
| FRESH POND | NORTH HAVEN |
| G | |
| GARDINER POND | WISCASSET |

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| GARLAND POND | GARLAND |
| GRANNY KENT POND | SHAPLEIGH |
| GRASSY POND | ROCKPORT |
| GREAT POND | BELGRADE / ROME |
| GREAT POND | CAPE ELIZABETH |
| GREELEY POND | AUGUSTA |
| GREEN POND | OXFORD |
| H | |
| HALEY POND | RANGELEY |
| HALF MOON POND | ST. ALBANS |
| HALL POND | PARIS |
| HANCOCK POND | EMBDEN |
| HATCASE POND | DEDHAM |
| HERMON POND | HERMON |
| HIGHLAND LAKE | BRIDGTON |
| HIGHLAND LAKE | WINDHAM |
| HOBBS (LT PENNESSE.) | NORWAY |
| HOGAN POND | OXFORD |
| HOLBROOK POND | HOLDEN |
| HOLLAND POND | LIMERICK |
| HORNE POND | LIMINGTON |
| HOSMER POND | CAMDEN |
| HUTCHINSON POND | MANCHESTER |
| I | |
| INGALLS POND | BRIDGTON |

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| INGHAM POND | MOUNT VERNON |
| ISINGLASS POND | LIMINGTON |
| J | |
| JACOB BUCK POND | BUCKSPORT |
| JIMMIE (JAMIES) POND | MANCHESTER |
| JIMMY POND | LITCHFIELD |
| JORDAN POND | MOUNT DESERT |
| K | |
| KENNEBUNK POND | LYMAN |
| KEZAR POND | WINTHROPI |
| KILLICK POND | HOLLIS |
| KNICKERBOCKER POND | BOOTHBAY |
| KNIGHT POND | SOUTH BERWICK |
| L | |
| LAKE AUBURN | AUBURN |
| LAKE GEORGE | SKOWHEGAN |
| LAKEWOOD | BAR HARBOR |
| LILLY POND | ROCKPORT |
| LILY POND | SIDNEY |
| LILY POND | NEW GLOUCESTER |
| LITTLE COBBOSSEE | WINTHROP |
| LITTLE DUCK POND | WINDHAM |
| LITTLE MEDOMAK POND | WALDOBORO |
| LITTLE OSSIPEE | WATERBORO |
| LITTLE POND | DAMARISCOTTA |

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| LITTLE PURGATORY POND | MONMOUTH |
| LITTLE SABATTUS | GREENE |
| LITTLE SEBAGO LAKE | WINDHAM |
| LITTLE TOGUS POND | AUGUSTA |
| LITTLE WATCHIC POND | STANDISH |
| LITTLE WILSON POND | TURNER |
| LONG LAKE | BRIDGTON |
| LONG POND | MOUNT DESERT |
| LONG POND | BUCKSPORT |
| LONG POND | SULLIVAN |
| LOON POND | SABATTUS |
| LOON POND | LITCHFIELD |
| LOVEJOY POND | ALBION |
| LOWER & UPPER PONDS | SKOWHEGAN |
| LOWER HADLOCK POND | MOUNT DESERT |
| LOWER NARROWS POND | WINTHROP |
| LOWER RANGE POND | POLAND |
| M | |
| MACES POND | ROCKPORT |
| MANSFIELD POND | HOPE |
| MARANACOOK LAKE | WINTHROP |
| MARSHALL POND | OXFORD |
| MCGRATH POND | OAKLAND |
| MEDOMAK POND | WALDOBORO |
| MEGUNTICOOK LAKE | LINCOLNVILLE |

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| MIDDLE BRANCH POND | ALFRED |
| MIDDLE RANGE POND | POLAND |
| MIRROR LAKE | ROCKPORT |
| MOODY POND | LINCOLNVILLE |
| MOODY POND | WATERBORO |
| MOOSE HILL POND | LIVERMORE FALLS |
| MOOSE POND | OTISFIELD |
| MOUNT BLUE POND | AVON |
| MOUSAM LAKE | SHAPLEIGH |
| MUD POND | WINSLOW |
| MUD POND | CHINA |
| MUD POND | WINDSOR |
| MUD POND | OXFORD |
| MURDOCK POND | BERWICK |
| N | |
| NEQUASSET POND | WOOLWICH |
| NICHOLS POND | SWANVILLE |
| NO NAME POND | LEWISTON |
| NOKOMIS POND | NEWPORT |
| NORTH POND | NORWAY |
| NORTH POND | SUMNER |
| NORTH POND | SMITHFIELD |
| NORTON POND | LINCOLNVILLE |
| NOTCHED POND | RAYMOND |
| NUBBLE POND | RAYMOND |

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|---------------------|--------------|
| OAKS POND | SKOWHEGAN |
| OTTER POND | BRIDGTON |
| OTTER POND #2 | STANDISH |
| P | |
| PANTHER POND | RAYMOND |
| PARADISE POND | DAMARISCOTTA |
| PARKER POND | CASCO |
| PARKER POND | JAY |
| PARKER POND | LYMAN |
| PATTEE POND | WINSLOW |
| PATTEN POND | HAMPDEN |
| PEMAQUID POND | WALDOBORO |
| PENNESSEEWASSEE | NORWAY |
| PETINGILL POND | WINDHAM |
| PLEASANT POND | TURNER |
| PLEASANT POND (x) | RICHMOND |
| POVERTY POND | NEWFIELD |
| Q | |
| QUIMBY POND | RANGELEY |
| R | |
| RAYMOND POND | RAYMOND |
| RICH MILL POND | STANDISH |
| ROBERTS WADLEY POND | LYMAN |
| ROCKY POND | ROCKPORT |
| ROUND POND | RANGELEY |
| RUNAROUND POND | DURHAM |

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| S | |
| SABATTUS POND (X) | GREENE |
| SABBATHDAY LAKE | NEW GLOUCESTER |
| SALMON L (ELLIS P) | BELGRADE |
| SALMON STREAM POND | GUILFORD |
| SAND POND | MONMOUTH |
| SAND POND | LIMINGTON |
| SANDY BOTTOM POND | TURNER |
| SANDY POND | FREEDOM |
| SAWYER POND | GREENVILLE |
| SCITUATE POND | YORK |
| SEBAGO LAKE | SEBAGO |
| SEBASTICOOK LAKE | NEWPORT |
| SHERMAN LAKE | NEWCASTLE |
| SHY BEAVER POND | SHAPLEIGH |
| SILVER LAKE | BUCKSPORT |
| SPECTACLE POND | VASSALBORO |
| STARBIRD POND | HARTLAND |
| SWAN POND | LYMAN |
| SWETTS POND | ORRINGTON |
| SYMMES POND | NEWFIELD |
| T | |
| TAYLOR POND | AUBURN |
| THOMAS POND | CASCO |
| THOMPSON LAKE | OXFORD |
| THREE CORNERED POND | AUGUSTA |

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| TOGUS POND | AUGUSTA |
| TOLMAN POND | AUGUSTA |
| TOOTHAKER POND | PHILLIPS |
| TRAVEL POND | JEFFERSON |
| TRICKEY POND | NAPLES |
| TRIPP POND | POLAND |
| TYLER POND | MANCHESTER |
| U | |
| UNITY POND | UNITY |
| UPPER NARROWS POND | WINTHROP |
| UPPER RANGE POND | POLAND |
| W | |
| WADLEY POND | LYMAN |
| WARD POND | SIDNEY |
| WARDS POND | LIMINGTON |
| WARREN POND | SOUTH BERWICK |
| WASSOOKEAG LAKE | DEXTER |
| WATCHIC POND | STANDISH |
| WEBBER POND (X) | VASSALBORO |
| WEST HARBOR POND | BOOTHBAY HARBOR |
| WHITES POND | PALMYRA |
| WHITNEY POND | OXFORD |
| WHITTIER POND | ROME |
| WILEY POND | BOOTHBAY |
| WILSON POND | WAYNE |

| <u>LAKE</u> | <u>TOWN</u> |
|---------------|-------------|
| WOOD POND | BRIDGTON |
| WOODBURY POND | MONMOUTH |
| WORTHLEY POND | POLAND |
| Y | |
| YORK POND | ELIOT |
| YOUNGS LAKE | WESTFIELD |

Rivers, Streams or Brooks Most at Risk from Development

| Waterbody | Municipality Served by Public Water Supply |
|------------------|---|
| Chapman Brook | Bethel |
| Petite Brook | St. Francis |

Coastal Wetlands Most at Risk from New Development

Small Estuaries, Tidal Rivers, and Bays

Spruce Creek (All)

Sections of Kittery and Eliot which are within the watershed of the tidal and freshwater segments of Spruce Creek inland of the Rte. 103 bridge between Kittery and Kittery Point.

Ogunquit River (All)

The sections of Ogunquit, Wells, York, and South Berwick which are encompassed within the watershed of the tidal and freshwater segments of the Ogunquit River and its tributaries inland from the mouth of the Ogunquit Estuary.

Scarboro Estuary System (All)

The sections of Scarborough, Old Orchard Beach, South Portland, Gorham, and Saco that are within the watershed of the tidal and freshwater segments of the Scarboro River inland from its junction with Saco Bay at Pine Point plus all its tributaries including, but not limited to, the Nonesuch River, the Libby River, and Jones Creek.

New Meadows River (Excluding waters west of Gurnet Strait and Rte. 24)

The sections of Phippsburg, Harpswell, West Bath, Bath, and Brunswick within the watershed of the tidal and freshwater segments of the New Meadows River inland from its junction with Casco Bay at Fort Point plus all its tributaries, but excluding the tidal waters that lie west of the Rte. 24 Bridge at Gurnet Strait.

Medomak River (Segment)

The section of Waldoboro that is within the watershed of the tidal and freshwater segments of the Medomak River and its tributaries, inland of a line between the northern end of Jones Neck and Havener Point, and south of Winslows Mills.

St. George River (Segment)

The sections of Cushing, St. George, South Thomaston, Thomaston, Rockland, and Warren, that are within the watershed of the tidal and freshwater segments of the St. George River inland of a line connecting Bailey Point in Cushing to Watts Point in St. George and downstream of the outlets of south pond, White Oak Pond, and Chickawaukie Lake plus all the St. George River's tributaries within this area including, but not limited to, the Oyster River and Mill Creek.

Weskeag River (All)

The sections of South Thomaston, Owls Head, Thomaston, and Rockland that are within the watershed of the tidal and freshwater segments of the Weskeag River inland from its confluence with Penobscot Bay at Spaulding Island plus all the Weskeag's tributaries.

Appendix B

Permit-by-Rule Standards For Road Crossings and Soil Disturbance

Standards for Road Crossings

(1) The following measures must be taken to prevent erosion of soil or fill material from disturbed areas into the resource:

- (a) Staked hay bales or silt fence must be properly installed between the area of soil disturbance and the resource before the activity begins;
- (b) Hay bales or silt fence barriers must be maintained until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized;
- (c) Within 7 calendar days following the completion of any soil disturbance, and prior to any storm event, mulch must be spread on any exposed soils;

- (d) All disturbed soils must be permanently stabilized; and
 - (e) Within 30 days of final stabilization of the site, any silt fence must be removed.
- (2) If a perennial watercourse to be crossed is used for navigation, the crossing must consist of a bridge span or pipe arch with at least 4 feet of clearance during normal high water for boat traffic.
 - (3) If the stream to be crossed is a perennial watercourse and has a slope of more than 2%, a bridge or a pipe arch must be used to maintain the natural streambed.
 - (4) Fill sideslopes in a stream or floodplain wetland must be maintained at a slope no shallower than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical and no steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical. Fill sideslopes must be stabilized at the completion of the activity.
 - (5) A bridge or culvert must provide an opening with a cross-sectional area at least equal to 3 times the cross-sectional area of the stream channel or sufficient in size to accommodate 25-year frequency water flows.

- (6) Road surfaces must be constructed in a manner to prevent erosion of material into the river, stream or brook.
- (7) Surface water on or adjacent to crossing approaches must be diverted through vegetative filter areas at least 25 feet long to avoid sedimentation of the watercourse. Roadside ditches may not extend to the resource being crossed.

NOTE: Surface water on or adjacent to crossing approaches should be diverted through vegetative filter areas to avoid sedimentation of the watercourse. Because roadside ditches may not extend to the resource being crossed, filter areas should be established in accordance with the following tables:

| Average slope of land between exposed mineral soil and normal high water mark (percent) | Width of strip between ditch terminus and normal high water mark (feet along surface of the ground) |
|--|---|
| 0 | 25 |
| 10 | 45 |
| 20 | 65 |
| 30 | 85 |
| 40 | 105 |
| 50 | 125 |
| 60 | 145 |
| 70 | 165 |

- (8) A stream ford must be lined with crushed stone, blasted ledge, washed stone, gabion blankets or geotextile material for erosion control when the natural stream bed does not consist of ledge or rock.
- (9) A stream ford must allow for fish passage at all times of the year and may not impound water. The fords must also allow for maintenance of normal stream flows.
- (10) Culvert crossings must:

- (a) Be limited to 75 feet in length. This limit may not be exceeded within a half-mile length of the stream or within the length of stream controlled by the applicant, if less;
- (b) Follow the alignment and grade of the existing stream channel where possible. On perennial streams the culvert's gradient may not exceed 1%;
- (c) At the outfall, have the bottom of the culvert installed at or below stream bed elevation, except for additional culverts at the same crossing;
- (d) Where 2 or more culverts are installed, be offset in order to concentrate low flows into the culvert within the natural channel;
- (e) Be seated on firm ground, or on geotextiles, logs or other materials used to stabilize the ground;
- (f) Be covered by soil to a minimum depth of 1 foot or according to the

culvert manufacturer's
specifications, whichever is greater;

- (g) Have the soil compacted at least halfway up the side of the culvert; and
 - (h) Have the inlet and outlet ends stabilized by riprap or other means to avoid erosion of material around the culvert.
- (11) Wheeled or tracked equipment may not operate in the water. Equipment operating on the shore may, where necessary, reach into the water with a bucket or similar extension. Equipment may cross streams on rock, gravel or ledge bottom.
- (12) Work below the normal high water line must be done during periods of low water level or flow.
- (13) If the activity occurs in a coastal wetland, great pond, river, stream or brook between October 2 and July 14, the activity must occur during the time period approved by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the Atlantic Salmon Authority and the Department of Marine Resources.

(14) If work is performed in a river, stream or brook that is less than three feet deep at the time of the activity and at the location of the activity, the applicant must provide for temporary diversion of flow to the opposite side of the channel while work is in progress.

- (a) Diversion may be accomplished by placing sandbags, timbers, sheet steel, concrete blocks, 6+ mil polyethylene or geotextiles from the bank to midstream on the upstream side of the activity. No more than two-thirds ($2/3$) or 25 feet of stream width, whichever is less, may be diverted at one time.
- (b) Any material used to divert water flow must be completely removed upon completion of the activity, and the stream substrate must be restored to its original condition.
- (c) A pump may be operated, where necessary, for a temporary diversion. The pump outlet must be located and operated such that

erosion or the discharge of sediment to the water is prevented.

- (15) All wheeled or tracked equipment that must travel or work in a vegetated wetland area must travel and work on mats or platforms in order to protect wetland vegetation.
- (16) All excavated material must be stockpiled either outside the wetland or on mats or platforms. Hay bales or silt fence must be used, where necessary, to prevent sedimentation.
- (17) The use of untreated lumber is preferred. Lumber pressure treated with chromated copper arsenate (CCA) may be used, provided it is cured on dry land in a way that exposes all surfaces to the air for a period of at least 21 days prior to construction. Wood treated with creosote or pentachlorophenol may not be used where it will contact water.

Standards For Soil Disturbance

- (1) A 25 foot setback must be maintained between the normal high water line or upland edge of the protected natural resource and the activity. Existing vegetation within the setback zone may not be disturbed. Areas that have slopes of 3 horizontal feet: 1 vertical foot (approximately 33% slope), or steeper, may not be counted when determining the 25 foot setback.
- (2) The setback requirement does not apply to:
 - (a) The planting of vegetation for the purpose of controlling erosion;
 - (b) The removal or replacement of underground storage tanks when performed in accordance with 38 M.R.S.A. Section 566-A;
 - (c) The placement or replacement of a foundation or supports for a legally existing structure or addition that is not closer to a protected natural resource than the existing structure. Any fill, other than that required to maintain the integrity of the

structure such as foundation backfill, must meet the 25 foot setback standard; or

- (d) The closure of a landfill in conformance with the DEP's solid waste management rules.
- (3) The following measures must be taken to prevent erosion of soil or fill material from disturbed areas into the 25 foot buffer and the resource:
- (a) Staked hay bales or silt fence must be properly installed between the area of soil disturbance and the edge of the 25 foot buffer to the resource before the activity begins;
 - (b) Hay bales or silt fence barriers must be maintained until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized;
 - (c) Within 7 calendar days following the completion of any soil disturbance, and prior to any storm event, mulch must be spread on any exposed soils;

- (d) All disturbed soils must be permanently stabilized; and
- (e) Within 30 days of final stabilization of the site, any silt fence must be removed.

For Further Information

The full texts of the laws and rules described in this booklet, as well as additional materials, are available from the administering agencies.

1. Protection and Improvement of Waters Law, DEP Statute; rules
2. Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law, DEP Statute
3. The Natural Resources Protection Act, DEP Statute; rules (including permit-by-rule standards); application materials; citizen guides; issue profiles
4. The Shoreland Zoning Act, DEP Statute; rules (minimum guidelines for municipalities); issue profiles
5. The Forest Practices Act, DOC (Maine Forest Service) Statute; rules

The first four laws are administered by DEP's Bureau of Land & Water Quality. DEP's toll free number (1-800-452-1942) goes to the Augusta Office. When you call it for materials, you will need to ask to speak to the receptionist in the Bureau of Land & Water

Quality. Hardcopies of laws and rules may also be requested by sending an e-mail to lwpub@state.me.us

Information and materials related to laws administered by DEP's Bureau of Land and Water Quality are available on the web at <http://www.state.me.us/dep/blwq/stand.htm>

AGENCY DIRECTORY

Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

Bureau of Land and Water Quality
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
Tel. 287-2111 or 1-800-452-1942
<http://www.state.me.us/dep>

DEP Southern Maine Regional Office
312 Canco Road
Portland, Maine 04103
Tel. 822-6300 or 1-888-769-1036

DEP Eastern Maine Regional Office
106 Hogan Road
Bangor, Maine 04401
Tel. 941-4570 or 1-888-769-1137

DEP Northern Maine Regional Office
1235 Central Drive
Presque Isle, Maine 04769
Tel. 764-0477 or 1-888-769-1053

Maine Forest Service
Department of Conservation
22 State House Station
Augusta Maine 04333
Tel. 287-2791 or 1-800-367-0223
<http://www.state.me.us/doc/mfs/mfshome.htm>

Maine Land Use Regulation Commission
Department of Conservation
22 State House Station
Augusta Maine 04333
Tel. 287-2631

This publication is updated and reprinted periodically. In the interest of continually improving its contents to make it as useful as possible, we invite your input. We are particularly interested in your thoughts on the usefulness of the information presented in addition to the publication's readability and layout. Please send any comments you may have to:

Maine Department of Environmental Protection
Maine Nonpoint Source Training & Resource Center
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333